

Exhibit H

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Microsoft

Computer Dictionary

Fifth Edition

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Amiga *n.* An operating system owned by Amiga, Inc. The Amiga model of desktop computer, which featured the Amiga operating system, was introduced by Commodore in 1985. The Amiga was especially strong in its ability to support sound and video, which made it popular among broadcast and multimedia producers, but it was overshadowed by the IBM Personal Computer (and its clones) and the Apple Macintosh. The ownership of the Amiga design has been through the hands of several companies in the United States and Germany.

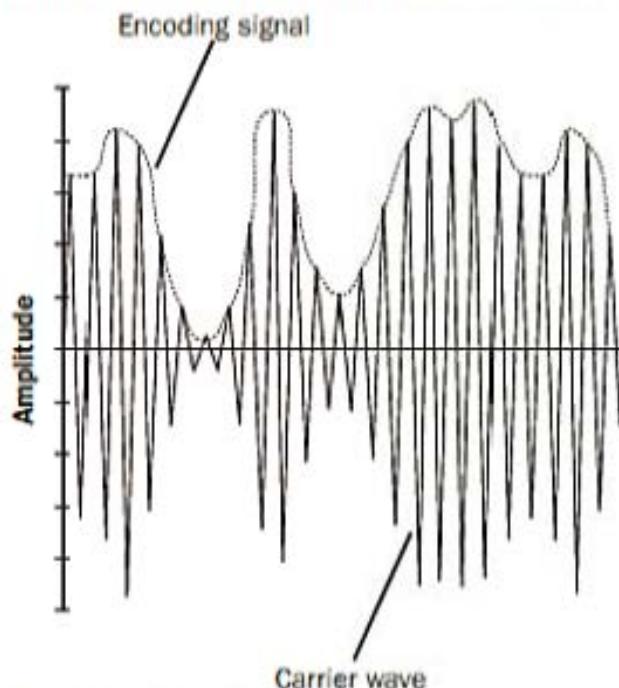
amp *n.* *See* ampere.

ampere *n.* The basic unit of electric current. One ampere is equivalent to a flow of 1 coulomb per second.

Abbreviation: a, A, amp.

amplitude *n.* A measure of the strength of a signal, such as sound or voltage, determined by the distance from the baseline to the peak of the waveform. *See also* waveform.

amplitude modulation *n.* A method of encoding information in a transmission, such as radio, using a carrier wave of constant frequency but of varying amplitude. *See* the illustration. *Acronym:* AM. *Compare* frequency modulation.



Amplitude modulation.

amplitude shift keying *n.* A form of amplitude modulation that uses two different wave heights to represent the binary values 1 and 0. *See also* amplitude modulation.

AMPS *n.* Acronym for Advanced Mobile Phone Service. The standard for analog cellular phone service, widely used in the United States and many other countries around the world. AMPS was introduced by AT&T in 1983. It relies on frequency division multiple access (FDMA) to divide frequencies in the 800 MHz to 900 MHz range into 30 KHz channels for sending and receiving calls. A form of AMPS based on a narrower bandwidth is known as N-AMPS. The comparable standard for digital cellular phones is known as D-AMPS. *See also* D-AMPS, N-AMPS.

AMPS/D-AMPS/N-AMPS *n.* *See* AMPS, D-AMPS, N-AMPS.

AMT *n.* *See* address mapping table.

Anaglyph *n.* A 3-D effect obtained by creating two overlapping images that appear as a single three dimensional image when viewed through special lenses. Anaglyph 3-D technologies are used on the Web to produce 3-D images for a variety of virtual reality, teaching, and research applications.

analog *adj.* Pertaining to or being a device or signal that is continuously varying in strength or quantity, such as voltage or audio, rather than based on discrete units, such as the binary digits 1 and 0. A lighting dimmer switch is an analog device because it is not based on absolute settings. *Compare* digital (definition 2).

analog channel *n.* A communications channel, such as a voice-grade telephone line, carrying signals that vary continuously and can assume any value within a specified range.

analog computer *n.* A computer that measures data varying continuously in value, such as speed or temperature.

analog data *n.* Data that is represented by continuous variations in some physical property, such as voltage, frequency, or pressure. *Compare* digital data transmission.

analog display *n.* A video display capable of depicting a continuous range of colors or shades rather than discrete values. *Compare* digital display.